WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. An in-plane switching mode liquid crystal display device, comprising:

first and second substrates facing and spaced apart from each other;

a gate line on the first substrate;

a data line crossing the gate line to define a pixel region including a plurality of domains;

a thin film transistor connected to the gate line and the data line;

a common line parallel to and spaced apart from the gate line;

a common electrode extending from the common line and having a ring shape;

a pixel electrode connected to the thin film transistor and having a ring shape, the pixel electrode alternating with the common electrode; and

a liquid crystal layer between the pixel electrode and the second substrate, the liquid crystal layer in neighboring domains having orientation directions different from each other.

2. The device of claim 1, further comprising a first capacitor electrode connected to the thin film transistor, a second capacitor electrode overlapping the common electrode and a pixel connecting line combining the first and second capacitor electrodes.

3. The device of claim 2, wherein the first capacitor electrode, the second capacitor electrode, the pixel connecting line and the pixel electrode are formed of the same material and the same layer.

4. The device of claim 2, wherein the pixel region is divided into first to fourth domains by the common electrode and the pixel connecting line.

5. The device of claim 4, wherein first and second orientation directions of the liquid crystal layer in neighboring two domains are substantially perpendicular to each other.

6. The device of claim 5, wherein the first orientation direction is one of 0° direction and 45° direction with respect to a direction parallel to the gate line, and the second orientation direction is one of 90° direction and 135° direction.

7. The device of claim 6, further comprising a first polarizing plate outside the first substrate and a second polarizing plate outside the second substrate, wherein the first polarizing plate has a first direction of 90° to 270° and the second polarizing plate has a second direction of 0° to 180°.

8. The device of claim 1, wherein the liquid crystal layer is oriented using one of a rubbing method, a photo-orientation method, a plasma method, an ion beam method and an electron beam method.

9. An in-plane switching mode liquid crystal display device, comprising:

first and second substrates facing and spaced apart from each other;

a plurality of gate lines on the first substrate;

a plurality of data lines crossing the plurality of gate lines to define a plurality of sub-pixel regions;

a thin film transistor connected to the gate line and the data line;

a common line parallel to and spaced apart from the gate line;

a common electrode extending from the common line and having a ring shape;

a pixel electrode connected to the thin film transistor and having a ring shape, the pixel electrode alternating with the common electrode; and

a liquid crystal layer between the pixel electrode and the second substrate, the liquid crystal layer in neighboring sub-pixel regions having orientation directions different from each other.

10. The device of claim 9, wherein each sub-pixel region has a square shape.

11. The device of claim 10, wherein neighboring four sub-pixel regions display red, green, blue and white colors, respectively, and constitute one pixel region.

12. The device of claim 11, wherein first and second orientation directions of the liquid crystal layer in neighboring two sub-pixel regions are substantially perpendicular to each other.

13. The device of claim 12, wherein the first orientation direction is one of 0° direction and 45° direction with respect to a direction parallel to the gate line, and the second orientation direction is one of 90° direction and 135° direction.

14. The device of claim 13, further comprising a first polarizing plate outside the first substrate and a second polarizing plate outside the second substrate, wherein the first polarizing plate has a first direction of 90° to 270° and the second polarizing plate has a second direction of 0° to 180°.

15. The device of claim 9, wherein the liquid crystal layer is oriented using one of a rubbing method, a photo-orientation method, a plasma method, an ion beam method and an electron beam method.

16. A method of fabricating an in-plane switching mode liquid crystal display device, comprising:

first and second substrates facing and spaced apart from each other;

forming a gate line on a first substrate;

forming a data line crossing the gate line to define a pixel region including a plurality of domains;

forming a thin film transistor connected to the gate line and the data line;

forming a common line parallel to and spaced apart from the gate line;

forming a common electrode extending from the common line and having a ring shape;

forming a pixel electrode connected to the thin film transistor and having a ring shape, the pixel electrode alternating with the common electrode;

attaching the first substrate and a second substrate such that the first substrate faces and is spaced apart from the second substrate;

forming a liquid layer between the first and second substrates; and

orientating the liquid crystal layer in neighboring domains to have orientation directions different from each other.

17. A method of fabricating an in-plane switching mode liquid crystal display device, comprising:

forming a plurality of gate lines on a first substrate;

forming a plurality of data lines crossing the plurality of gate lines to define a plurality of sub-pixel regions;

forming a thin film transistor connected to each of the gate lines and the data lines;

forming a common line parallel to and spaced apart from the gate line;

forming a common electrode extending from the common line and having a ring shape;

forming a pixel electrode connected to the thin film transistor and having a ring shape, the pixel electrode alternating with the common electrode;

attaching the first substrate and a second substrate such that the first substrate faces and is

spaced apart from the second substrate;

forming a liquid crystal layer between the first and second substrates;

orientating the liquid crystal layer in neighboring sub-pixel regions to have orientation directions different from each other.